Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835. [No. 2,490.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

THIS day, Saturday the 30th May 1835, at 11 A. M. Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction (under the sanction of the above authority), the Premises No. 89 Bora Bazaar Street. The Household Furniture and Property of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, (a Partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.) an Insolvent; consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors and Looking Glasses, Mahogany Ward Robe, Prints in Gilt Frames, and a variety of other property, and,

AT 5 P. M. PRECISELY.

They will sell to the highest bidder, on terms set forth below; a spacious Pucka built dwelling House and ground situate No. 89 Pora Bazaar Street, with a range of three Shops in the rear facing the Bazaar Gate Street.

N B. This property being sold with the sanction of the Mortgagee JAGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq., he engages to join with the Common Assignee in the conveyance to the purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.

1st. The Lot shall be knock'd down to the highest bidder who shall be declared to be the purchaser.

2nd. A deposit of fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down forthwith, and the remaider on or before the 20th of June next, otherwise the property will be resold, and the deposit forfeited.

દીવાલીમા · દેવાદારોની · ફો
રટનાં · ફાંમેન · આશાજની
નાં · ફોફમ · પરમાણે *
જાફેર · લીલાંઉથી · વેચાણ *

શ્રીશીમરશ · પ્રરીવ · તથા · ખફરંનજની
ફંમ્પની · (ઉપર · ફફેવા · પ્રણાલીની · શાતાથી ·)
શામ્રશ · ફરાપ્રરડની · ફંમ્પનીની · પેફ્ડીના ·
ાાળીમા · ફોરમજ · મેનજ · પટેલ ફિ · ાાદાર
દેવાદારનો · ઘર · શાણાગારનો · શામાન · તથા ·
ગ્રાફ્રમોગ્રામ · વોફ્રરા · પ્રજારગોનાં · નંમ્પર ·
૯૯ વાલાં · ઘરગો · આજ · ફને · શનવારે · તા
રીખ · ૩૦ મી · ચાલતા · મફ્રીનાંગ્રીફ · રેફ્લા
ગોરનાં · ગ્રાગીગ્રાર · ફલફે · જાફેર · લીલાંઉ
ફરીને · વેચશે · તેફ્નો · વીગ્રાત *

ગ્રેગો * ટેપ્લો * પ્રુરશીગ્રો * આરશીનાં ·
છોટા · તપતા * ગ્રોફું · જોવાની · આરશીગ્રો *
ાાફ્રગાનીનાં · વારડરોબ * શોનેરી · ગોલગ્રો ·
ચડાવેલી · પ્રરગ્રોગ્રો · જડેલા · નક્શા · તથા · નાં
નનાંતનો · ખીજો · શામાન · અને *

પાછલા ફેારનં. ૫ ફલાફે *

વખારે · ફ્રીમત · આપનારને · ફેઠલ · લખે
લી · જોલી · પરમાણે · વેચશે * ફિ · ફોફ્રરી · જ
ગાનું · મને · પખી · ખાંધણીનું · રેફ્વાનું · ઘ
ર · તથા · નોંદ · જે · વોફ્રરા · ખજારના · ગ્રોફ્લા
ગ્રો · નંમ્પર · ૯૯ વાલુંછે · તે · તથા · તેફ્નેજ
ગ્રાનાં · તરોણ · કુધાનોની · ફિ · ચાલી · ફિ · ઘર
ની · પછવાડેછે · તે · તેફ્નું · ગ્રોફું · ખજાર ·
ોટના · ગ્રોફ્લાગ્રોછે *

નાજે · ફલંગ * ફિ · નીલખત ગેરવી · રાખ
નાર · જગ્રાનનાથ · શકરશેઠ · ફ્રીરગ્રોફરનાં · ફ્રેા
ફંમ્પથી · વેચશે વાસ્તે · ખરીદ · ફરનારને · ફ્રાંમ
ન · ગ્રશાફનીની · સાજે · ગેરવી · રાખનાર · પ
ણ · લેગા · થાફ · પતા · ફરી · આપશે *

વેચાણની · ખોલી *

૧ લું * — જે · ખાણી · વખારે · ફ્રીમત ·
આપશે · તેફ્ને · ખરીદદાર · તેખી · ફ્રેફ્ને · નાં
ગ્રે · ફિ · નીલખત · લખશે *

---

૨ જું * — ખરીદદારે · ગ્રેંમડે · મંદર · ૮
ના · અમાનત · મેલવા · અને · ખાકીનાં · નાણાં
આવતા · જુન · મહીનાની · તારીખ · ૨૦ મી કિ
મયવા · તેફ્લી · અગાઉ · આપવાં · અને · જો ·
નહી આપશેતો · ફિ નીલખત · ફરીથી · વેચશે ·
અને · અમાનત · દાખેલ · આપેલું · નાણું · ફુ
ખી · જાશે *

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Duncan Rope Walk, is for the present postponed until a future period, the date of which will be made known by public Advertizement; meanwhile, on Thursday next, the 4th of June at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public Auction at the Duncan Rope Walk Bungalow, all the Household Furniture, Property, and effects, belonging to HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.,) an Insolvent—consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Lustres, Cooking Utensils, Carriages and Horses, Rope machinary, &c. &c. &c.

At 5 P.M. precisely they will put up for sale to the highest bidder, a Stable and Ground situate in Duncan Road.

For Terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 30th May, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL be published on the 15th June, THE MEERUTT UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. I.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

What has Lord W. Bentinck done for India?
Sappho, a poem in three cantos.
Life of Erostratus.
The M. P. "She's gone e'er she knew that life would cloy"
Remarks on Curnin's retiring fund.
India, a poem by a young civilian (Review.)
Meerutt as a sporting station.
The Devil Dutchman (song.)
Dancing—(Essay.)
Black Boy Alley—or a peep at Harlequin Billy Bean and Badger-pit.
My Rifle True, (song.)
Campaigns in Asia, in the years 1824-25-26.
My Valantine.
Military Transmissions.

This periodical will be published as nearly as possible once a month, and will contain one hundred pages of original matter, under the management of the late Conductors of the *Meerutt observer*.

Subscriptions *in advance* including Postage, to Bombay:

For three numbers, Twelve rupees.
For six numbers, Twenty two Rupees.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the *Gazette*, and Subscribers names, forwarded to the CONDUCTORS at MEERUTT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold or let the Bungalows situated at Breach Candy, formerly occupied by V. C. KEMBALL, Esquire, and latterly by Captain WADDINGTON, of the Engineers. Immediate possession will be given, particulars may be known at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA having observed a Notification, published in the Bombay Gazette of the 23rd instant, announcing the sale of several landed property, belonging to the late Joana Domingas de Chaves, he hereby *protests* and notifies that, he will not consent to any part of the Estate being sold, but requires that the whole be divided between her Heirs, under a Convention made on the 16th of June 1834.

It being nearly one year since the convention took place, and Mr. Pascoal de Silva having still neglected to comply with the condition of that agreement, no time will be lost in adopting legal measures for enforcing the term of the said agreement.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

A CARD.

C. OLIVER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCH MAKER, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, those residing at outstations, and the Public in general; that he intends opening Shop on the 1st June 1835, in Meadow Street, next door to the Shop lately occupied by MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, where all business in the JEWELLERY, SILVERSMITH, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING branches will be carried on.

C. O. pledges himself that all orders with which he may be favored, will be executed in the very best possible manner, and that nothing on his part shall be wanting to insure a liberal patronage and support.

Every description of Military Ornaments manufactured.

Orders from outstations will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac	at Rs. 25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red. Hermitage	at „ 30	„	
Leovill Claret	at „ 20	„	
Monton Do	at „ 20	„	
St. Julian Do	at „ 15	„	
Fine Old Cognac	at „ 15	„	
„ Cognac	„ 12	„	

Rankin's Sherry at Rs. 10 per dozen, in 6 dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry	at Rs. 25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases.
„ Pale Do	at „ 15	„	
„ Brown Do	at „ 15	„	
„ Bucellas	at „ 12	„	

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BEEBEE WALBAHEE Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell her Dwelling House, Situated in the Oart called "Gharwady" without the Fort of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim, by way of inheritance, mortgage, transfer or otherwise, to prefer against the said property are requested to prefer his, her, or their claim, to Mr. J. Baretto, at the Secretary's Office within 14 days from the date hereof, after which no claim whatever, will be admitted.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

IN the Press, and will be published in the early part of next month, The

NEW MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES.

Price 2 Rs. per copy.

As only a limited number of copies will be struck off to meet the great demand for the work, early applications are required; to be addressed, *Post Paid*, to Mr. MALVERY, Proprietor of the Circulating Library in Church lane.

Orders to be accompanied with Remittances, or references for payment, and directions regarding the delivery or transmission of the book.

FOR SALE—Excellent Sherry, at Rupees 9 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st proximo. The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE upperoomed airy and well terraced Bungalow, with Godowns, Cookrooms, Outhouses, and Horse stables, situated in the garden near Mazagoan Dock, formerly belonging to the late Commodore Jeakes, of the Bombay Marine, in perfect repair,—for particulars apply to PALLANJEE EDULJEE Apoo, in the Fort, at PALLANJEE JEVANJEE and Co's Shop, Forbes Street, near the Accountant General's office.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each .....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *30th May*, 1835.

For Freight to such Port as may Offer.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master,—for particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1835.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of the mercantile community within the Bombay presidency, the following extract from instructions, issued by the Government of India, to the customs and post office committee, dated 1st April 1835.

(Extract.)

"It will be advisable that, you should communicate "on all occasions, unreservedly with any of the mer- "cantile community from whom you conceive infor- "mation may be derived."

(TRUE EXTRACT,)
(Signed) T. J. TAYLOR, Lieut.
Secy. customs and post office committee.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 20th instant...chests 6,278
none since.

Chests 6,278

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 6th instant....chests 667
Ditto....ditto on the 7th instant..... 26

Chests 693

J. TAYLOR,
Bombay, 27th May, 1835. *Warehousekeeper.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th May, 1835.

No. 255 of 1835.—Captain R. Ord, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is appointed pay master of the northern division of the army.

No. 256 of 1835.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 17th December 1834, is published for general information:—

Para. 3. When we authorized the appointment of inspecting engineer to the several divisions of the army, it was our intention that those offices should be held by the senior officers of engineers, next below the chief (or acting chief) engineer.

4. We cannot approve of the practice stated to prevail, of employing the officer next in rank to the chief engineer, at the presidency.

5. We are of opinion, that the proper post of that officer is that of inspecting officer of a division.

6. We therefore direct, that the three senior officers next below the chief engineer, be the inspecting engineers of the three divisions of the army.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 5th of September 1832, which has been forwarded to this Government, with orders that, it be considered equally applicable at this presidency, is published for general information:—

Para. 9. By the rules of the service as adopted in Bengal, and as sanctioned by us, warrant officers receive the following rates of pay on furlough, when compelled by sickness to leave India, viz:—

Commissary	per annum	£. 182	10 ,,
Deputy commissary	,,	91	5 ,,
Assistant commissary and Deputy assist. commissary	,,	80	,, ,,
Conductor	,,	75	,, ,,
Sub-conductor	,,	45	12 6

The following are the retiring pensions of each class:—

Commissary	per annum	£. 182	10 ,,
Deputy commissary	,,	91	5 ,,
Assistant commissary and Deputy assist. commissary	,,	74	2 9
Conductor	,,	60	,, ,,
Sub-conductor	,,	45	12 6

10. To entitle warrant officers to retire in Europe on the pension of their respective ranks, they must have served in India and the department, for the following periods, viz:

27 / 25 / 22 } Years in India, including... { 12 / 14 / 17 } In the department.

11. If they retire upon Lord Clive's fund, they receive one half of these sums respectively. If they die in the service, and leave widows who are entitled to the benefit of the same fund, the pensions granted amount to one fourth of those sums respectively.

12. You will adopt similar rules at your presidency.

Bombay Castle, 20th May, 1835.

No. 257 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the material equipment of horse and foot artillery batteries, shall in future consist as follows:—

Horse artillery troops.

Four R. P. 6 pounder brass guns, with carriages.
Two R. P. 12 pounder brass howitzers with carriages.
Eight R. P. ammunition carriages, with limbers.
One store cart, with limber.

Foot artillery Batteries.

Four R. P. 9 pounder brass guns, with carriages.
Two R. P. 24pounder brass howitzers, with carriages.
Six R. P. ammunition carriages, with limbers.
One store cart, with limber,

No. 258 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, dated the 25th ultimo, directing surgeon Patch, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to perform the duties of deputy medical store keeper and acting civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during the absence of assistant surgeon Cunningham to the presidency, on sick certificate.

No. 259 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Ensign C. D. Mylne, of the 6th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant.

Lieutenant W. Blenkins, to act as adjutant to the 6th regiment native infantry, from the 4th instant, during the absence of lieutenant and adjutant Thatcher.

Ensign P. E. Warburton, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 3rd regiment light cavalry from the 27th ultimo.

No. 260 of 1835.—Brevet captain R. M. Hughes, fort adjutant at Surat, is appointed commissariat agent at that station, from the 19th ultimo.

No. 261 of 1835.—The rank of the undermentioned assistant surgeons, having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows:—

Medical establishment.

1. William Hardy, M. D. 2nd September 1834.
2. Perceval Lord, M. D. 23rd November 1834.

No. 262 of 1835.—An order by the officer commanding at Socotra, dated 7th February 1835, appointing captain Bayley, to act as commissariat agent at that place, until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May, 1835.

No. 263 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to be drawn by deputy pay masters, on account of office rent when not provided with a public building for an office, at rupees 30 per mensem, and to direct that the allowance drawn by the deputy pay master at Deesa on that account, be reduced accordingly.

No. 264 of 1835.—The leave of absence granted to lieutenant Mills, deputy pay master at Deesa, in general order No. 197, dated the 15th ultimo, is cancelled, and that officer is allowed leave from the 1st instant to the 1st of July next.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1835.

No. 265 of 1835.—With reference to the general orders by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated the 20th ultimo republished at this Presidency under date the 16th instant, (No. 249) the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the first, second and third assistant commissaries general at this Presidency shall in future be designated assistant, deputy assistant and sub-assistant commissaries general respectively.

No. 266 of 1835.—Ensign W. Orrok, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 267 of 1835.—An order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, dated the 8th instant, directing brigade major Wilson, to act as executive engineer at Deesa, during the absence of captain Harris on medical certificate, is confirmed.

No. 268 of 1835.—An order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, dated the 11th instant, directing lieutenant L. W. Hart, of the 22d regiment native infantry, to receive charge of the Bazars at Ahmedabad, during the absence of lieutenant Hale, on medical certificate to Cambay, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No 269 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Wright, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and pay master to that regiment, from the date of departure of lieutenant Lucas.

No 270 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant W. A. Hamilton, to act as quarter master and pay master to the 2nd regiment of light cavalry on the arrival of the left wing of that regiment at Sholapoor.

No. 271 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to captain W. Rollings, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, under date the 17th December 1834, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 272 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffith, senior commissary of ordnance at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence for ten days to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs, the duties of the department being conducted, during his absence, by his senior deputy, captain Lawrie.

No. 273 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

Commissariat Department.

Acting sub-conductor D. Gallfot to be sub-conductor, *vice* Heron, remanded to the European regiment.—*Date of Appointment.*—21st April 1835.

No. 274 of 1835.—Lieutenant F. Wells, who was appointed by the government general order of the 2nd February last, to act as quarter master and interpreter to the 15th regiment native infantry, is confirmed in that situation from the 31st December 1834.

No. 275 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel G. Litchfield, commanding at Sholapoor, is permitted to remain at Bombay on private affairs until the 31st instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th May, 1835.

Mr. Boyd, collector of Candeish, is allowed to remain out in the districts, on deputation, till the completion of the revenue settlement.

Mr. M. Larken, assistant to the collector in Candesh, is allowed to be out in the districts, on deputation, from the 20th March last.

Bombay Castle, 21st May, 1835.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Malligaum, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. Bacon, to act as sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May, 1835.

Mr. J. M. Davies, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension till the 20th instant, of the leave granted on the 11th March last, and prolonged on the 22nd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May, 1835.

Mr. J. Warden, senior magistrate of police, is allowed leave of absence on sick certificate, for a month, from the date of the expiration of the leave granted to him in the Government Gazette, dated 9th of last month.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May, 1835.

Mr. H. H. Glass acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, received charge of the adawlut of that zilla, from Mr. Muspratt, on the 13th instant.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1835.

Mr. Burton, assistant principal collector of Poona assumed charge of the adawlut at Sholapoor on the 2nd, and not on the 8th of April last, as notified in the Government Gazette of the 30th ultimo.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, under the absentee regulation, section XIV, Mr. W. Birdwood, assistant judge of Dhoolia, having exceeded by seven days, from the 7th to the 13th ultimo, both days inclusive, the prescribed time for travelling to Dhoolia.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1835.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Poona, is appointed to the charge of the post office and police of Poona, during Mr. Scott's absence.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May, 1835.

Lieutenant A. Burnes, having returned to India, will proceed to Cutch and resume charge of his duties, as assistant to the resident in that province.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 Sisguiry Camot esq.	Bombay.
1 Lieut. Jesse, 2nd or Queen's Royals.	ditto.
1 Mrs. Morris, care of Mr. Dowing Rowland	ditto.
1 Lieut. O. F. Halpin, 7th R. N. I.	ditto.
1 Capt. W. A. Wroughton, 3rd R. N. I.	ditto.
1 Mrs. Stower	ditto.
1 Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 44th M. N. I.	ditto.
1 Mr. Gusey, pension establishment	ditto.
1 Capt. A. W. Marshall, ship Hamoody	ditto.
1 Mr. John Lyons	ditto.
1 Banjee Pursotum	ditto.
1 Mr. Pedro Rodrigues	ditto.
1 Mr. John Thomas Rodrigues	ditto.
1 Burjorjee Bomanjee	ditto.
1 Serjeant major Chippendale	ditto.
4 Furramjee Sapoorjee	ditto.
1 Puccree Saib Coudree	ditto.
1 Jasordan Purthojee	ditto.
1 Ludhaw Bharmull	ditto.
1 Toeboovundas Jumnadass	ditto.
1 Persian letter	ditto.
1 Capt. James Coubro, Bark Kent	ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY FUND—EXCLUSION CLAUSE.

"Look before you leap."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There have been few occasions on which the Officers of the Bombay Army have been required to express their opinion and judgment on a question of greater importance to their interests, whether as individuals or as a body, than that which is again to be submitted to them, in consequence of the recent orders from the Court of Directors to this Government respecting the clause in the Regulations of the Military Fund by which Widows and Children of Subscribers, who are not of unmixed European blood, are excluded from the benefits of the Institution. Finding their *recommendation* that the clause be expunged, disregarded by a portion of the Subscribers, outnumbering, by a few, those with whose sentiments that recommendation was in unison, the Court have now intimated that if the widows and legitimate children of all Subscribers be not admitted to the benefits of the Fund, without reference to their extraction, they will take into consideration the propriety of discontinuing their contributions to the Institution; and they desire that this be notified to the subscribers, "*in order that they may reconsider their decision, and be aware of the consequences.*"

It behoves every Subscriber therefore to have before him every information bearing on the subject, and to "*consider well*" before he gives his vote;—for the question, as it is now presented, affects not merely the excluded class,—it is not whether they shall remain ineligible, but whether, in attempting to perpetuate the injury done them, the very existence of the Fund,—the source of so many benefits to the Army—shall be risked?

That it will be endangered, I presume none will doubt who have bestowed any attention on the subject; but there are so many who voted before with carelessness and indifference, that I should not be surprised if most of these were to startle at the announcement that the institution could not long survive the withdrawal of the aid and assistance it receives from the Court of Directors.

Let them,—let the Subscribers, for it is the interest of all,—enquire the total of the aid received from the Court, and let the Directors not leave them to enquire in vain. It is the business of the latter to furnish the information; and I hope and trust that they, following the example of the Directors of the Madras Military Fund, under precisely the same circumstances, will lose no time in publishing it in the Government Gazette. Something in the form of the following statement, with the amounts ascertained from the latest published accounts, would answer the purpose;—

Annual donation to the Fund.....
Difference between Interest at 4 per cent, and the rate 8 per cent, allowed by the Hon'ble Court on the capital of the Fund.....
Difference between the ordinary Market rate of Exchange 1s. 10d. or 1s. 10½d. in remitting funds for the payment of annuitants &c. in England, and the rate, 2 | 3, at which those payments are made by the Court.....

Total of Hon'ble Court's contributions &c. per annum..... Rs. " " "

The proportion which such total bears to the annual receipts from the Subscribers' contributions should also be stated, to enable them to judge whether the loss of the Courts, aid could be compensated for by augmented Subscriptions, &c.

Thus it will be seen that the question is not one of feeling only but of figures also. A proper consideration of it through *both* these *media*, I hope, for the honor of the Army, will lead to a decision on the side of humanity and justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
HOMO.

PLURALITIES IN THE NEW JERUSALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent who signs himself "The New Jerusalem" and favors us with his remarks upon the characters of Governors has proved that he possesses the talent of "direct observation," and I hope those who are now at the helm of State will remember that Reform and freedom of deliberation are now more thought of than they were in the olden time "when la politique des grandes Indes" used to be something like a "Lettre de Cachet."

Pluralities in England are diminishing daily, in truth they are almost extinct, and as to *Sinecures*, the name only remains. Why should not the colonies follow this excellent example and endeavour to introduce the blessing of Reform? Why should some individuals luxuriate in appointments without number when many others deserving of patronage are allowed to struggle with poverty? It is highly detrimental to any service that one individual should hold more than one situation at a time, yet such grievances, I regret to say, do exist and require redress.

I imagined it never was intended that *one* person should hold more than *one* situation *while others could be employed without inconvenience to the public service.* I will not,—indeed I should be sorry to particularize; however, I cannot but express an ardent hope that under the *new* administration these evils will be remedied and "the New Jerusalem" he enabled to rank a *just* man on it's list of Governors.

Your obedt. Servant,
"QUI MURMURAH."

May 26th, 1835.

THE MAEKAUNTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Rajah of Ahmednuggur, who is a lad of eighteen, came in yesterday morning. But as he did not bring along with him the ministers of his late father, who carried through the Suttee in opposition to the veto of the British authority, he has not been received or even recognized. He is at large, however, and no notice is taken of him; so that, should he escape to the jungles, he might very safely plead that this singular treatment of him by the British Government had driven him to such a desperate course.

To make this lad either answerable for the suttee, or for the delivering up of his father's ministers, is, to say the very least of it, highly unreasonable. As well might a child in arms be held responsible for the conduct of its nurse, and subsequently for her apprehension. It well becomes Englishmen, in cases like the present, to use the liberty of the press without abusing it. It is their duty to let the people of England hear a voice of defence raised up for every injured Asiatic. This is the main use of the Indian press.

Why does not the British Government express its abhorrence of Suttee in a general way? why does it particularize? If it be wrong that one Chief should burn his father's wives, it must be equally so that all chiefs beyond our territories should do so. Why pounce down upon one individual, and whip him for the benefit of the rest?

In this case while no order of Government has been violated, an old religious custom was performed;—not performed correctly I believe, but that may have happened in consequence of the veto before mentioned. Had they been performing it as in days of yore, without a British authority on the spot, the thing might perhaps have been done *secundum artem.* But be this as it may, the custom is one which, by the misguided men who observe it, is held honourable, while a non-observance is accounted a degradation.

Suttee and infanticide, the slaying of women and children, are held in abomination by the common feelings of mankind; and every Government is bound to prevent its subjects from suffering violent death; but let this be undertaken in a proper manner. Let no selfish motives appear in the performance of an act of humane legislation. Let there be no sequestration of property in the case. Let a proclamation go forth through the length and breadth of the land that Britain will no longer allow of these murders. Let every native prince from the Guicowar down to the Rajah of Ahmednuggur be placed under the same rule in this matter, and then,—but not till then shall the British government have performed its duty towards its hapless subjects.

I now consign this case to the protection of the Indian press, and am with much respect,

Your obedient Servant,
INDOPHILO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The difference between putting things off to the last *moment*, and to the last *year*, as exemplified in the former governments of Bombay.

DEAR SIR:—It has been my fate for ten years to know something about the little island—government of Bombay. During so long a period of time its invariable policy has been *to put things off to the very last moment*, and *to the very last year*. These italics seem to contain a paradox. Now I hold paradoxes to be things which ought either to be avoided altogether, or explained in the simplest manner possible, therefore here goes——

Observing that temporary public buildings have been ordered some time ago for the accommodation of the Shekawuttee Force during the approaching Rainy Season, it naturally enough occurred to me in my present situation to reflect on what our island government have done some ten years ago. I figured to myself a Force of 700 Infantry, with a Wing of Cavalry, employed in the middle of May in the Jungles of the Mhykanta, for the purpose of apprehending two men. I also took for granted that an order had been given by government that not a man must be allowed to quit this Force until these men should be caught——With these data for my cogitations, I began to consider how an old Bombay government would have acted some ten years ago——Why—, the Excellent governor, seated at his breakfast table on Malabar Hill, would have looked out at the first shower of rain as it fell pelting on the sea, and perhaps have expressed his surprise, that he had no accounts of the return of the Mhykanta Force into cantonments for the rains. The Secretary would most likely have observed that it had been ordered in at least a month ago, with directions to take the Field after the rains. So much for the helm of the vessel, let us now travel with the post which would no doubt carry a furious letter from Mr. Secretary expressive of the Governor's surprise that a letter (never penned) had not been complied with, &c. &c.——But as the post will most likely be lost in the middle of some swollen river, and never afterwards heard of, let us move onwards through mud and mire and see how the poor little vessel (I mean the Force) rides through the storm. Here we find the venerable Commaudant (a man who, having seen many a mousoon, can tell to a nicety the probable advent of this one) looking sadly at the clouds sailing along the hill-sides, and then at the little tents of the Sepoys, ill adapted with their contract-cloth and contract-ropes to bide the coming blast.—This he does for days and days, until some night he awakes with his dripping tent down about his ears, and next morning summons a council of war, which is perhaps opened in the following manner.

Commandant. Well, you see that lousy government of our's will neither do one thing nor t'other. We can get no orders to *hut*, and none to go home. The men's accoutrements and public Stores will be rotted with this rain. What's to be done?

Paymaster, They are always wise in a penny, and fools in a pound.

Adjutant General. We must hut ourselves, forthwith.

Quarter master General. What! in this swamp!

Commandant. Better late than never. So set about it at once. I think the foregoing will shew what is meant by *putting things off to the last moment.* It now remains for me to trace this business onward to its termination, and then you will see what is meant by the phrase, *putting off to the last year.*

After the rains are over, it is perceived that we have got what is called a footing (a very dirty one) in the country——We put a finger in the crab's house, the crab is not at home; he has gone off to the jungles, and we take the opportunity of slipping both hands in; that is to say, our relations with the country become extended——the island—government sets its heart upon having it, and the means of getting it are easy.

The Commandant meanwhile had, from time to time, exhausted his patience in suggestions as to the expediency of selecting an eligible spot for a regular cantonment, near some important place belonging to our newly *acquired* territory. But no: The island governor had something else to do in those days, than either to cool himself at Mahableshwur, or to think of cantonments——The worthy man had lately arrived, and was devouring pamphlet. The public buildings, after much grumbling about the expense, were erected on the very site of the old mud huts, and the very next year, out came an order directing the cantonment of Keechurwarree to be abandoned. Have I now shewn how things may be *put off to the last year?*

Your's sincerely,
R. G.

LETTER VI.

ON CAPITAL, AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the will and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient Capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—I think that, from what I have said, it will be seen that the agricultural class in this country labour under peculiar difficulties; the principal source of which is a want of Capital among them; and, that such measures are pursued, in consequence of this want, as must prevent the evil from ever being remedied by their personal exertions; in short, that they are reduced to so feeble a state, as to be unable to help themselves, and are, of course, fit objects for the benevolent interference of government.

Nothing, I believe, can be more injudicious than the intermeddling of power in every little difficulty in which any branch of trade may be involved. Such difficulties are often temporary, and will probably right themselves much sooner, and much better than the government could right them: but, when a really important division of productive labourers have fallen into such a predicament, that their own efforts have become impotent, and that nothing less than a sovereign hand can rescue them, it certainly is as much both the duty and the interest of those in office to aid them in their necessity, as it would be to defend them from the attacks of an enemy. The state machine may be aptly compared to a clock; the wheels will generally work best when left alone, but still a careful inspector is requisite, as, otherwise, the slightest casual derangement would, instead of giving but momentary inconvenience, prove permanently destructive.

I have, before, hinted at the impropriety of allowing the monied interest to elevate itself at the expense of the landed: however, perhaps it would be as well to say in this letter a few more words on the subject. I will consider the question under two points of view; namely, under that of financial, and under that of political expediency.

In the first place, of financial expediency. Of what ever consequence the merchant may be, he is only secondary to the cultivator in real importance. The cultivator is the agent of the country in his sales, the merchant is frequently the agent of a foreign purchaser. Moreover, if the latter export, the material he exports must, in most cases, have been originally produced by the cultivator; if he imports, to him must he principally look for the disposal of the goods he may introduce. I will not deny that commercial men may be of essential benefit to the finances of a kingdom; but I will contend that no very lasting good can accrue

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

from their presence, if they do not invest their gains in real property within our territories, and if, by the manner in which the balance is held between them and the agriculturists, they are enabled to raise by the labours, and carry off from the possession of the latter, fortunes, of which a large share should fall to these, to be expended in improving, or in extending their farms.

The corndealers and money lenders are generally Marwaries. Here then we have a set of men, who are by birth almost totally disconnected with our dominions. They are like Jews. All Asia is their country. Where money is to be made, these are their hearths; and should a residence in the capital of some neighbouring potentate offer the inducement of profit, they would thither transport their fortunes, and leave our cities without regret, as they entered them without pleasure.

The landholders, on the contrary, are every where the main prop of the Revenues of a State. They have given a security for their good conduct, and for the payment of all legitimate demands upon them. In a country like this, their property is available for the necessities of government in an almost unlimited degree. Increase in the value of landed produce must doubly increase the wealth of the Ruler; because, he, not only has the right of taxation as monarch, but is even held, in many parts, to have a proprietary right in the soil. By raising the landed class, he is therefore raising the value of his own estates; while by raising the monied, he obtains but transient advantages. Moreover, the peasant pays for the greatest share of the taxes; surely then, it is but fair that he should in return receive the largest portion of our attention The most valuable body must not be treated as the most worthless, even though the members of it be too frequently individually poor.

If we view the matter as one of political expediency, how far shall we find the cause of the farmer more momentous than that of the mere possessor of riches. The latter has no influence beyond that of his coin; and even that he is not likely to be so patriotic as to exert in favour of his sovereign, without receiving a valuable compensation for his pains.

The monied class, as I have said, are mostly of a separate tribe, whose religion and country are very dissimilar to those of their neighbours. The merchants who inhabit the large towns are doubtless respectable enough: but large towns contain neither the most noble portion of the population, nor that which ought to have most influence. I know that many public functionaries have been flattered by the attentions of these persons, and that they have frequently been held, most unfortunately for India, of far more political importance, than they really are. They have no stake in the country beyond their personal money, which may tomorrow be lost, as it yesterday was gained by speculation; and, if not precluded from having any weight with their fellow subjects in consequence of professing a hostile creed, are despised by every man of high birth, or caste, from the lowness of their origin. I will not argue whether this be just, or not, but only assert that it is true. We must always reason upon things as they are, not upon things as they ought to be.

It has been said by many men very well acquainted with this country, and who have filled the highest situations in it, that, if ever these regions be lost to us, it will not be owing to distractions without, but to commotions within. I will go farther, and affirm that if ever such commotions effect our overthrow, they will not be the work of the monied class, but that of the landed. A few Battalions would reduce the most turbulent city in India; but, how differently would it fare with us, if the whole village population arose in arms against us. From the minuteness of their bodies they would elude our grasp; with a few paltry opponents in front, we should feel the tremendous effects of thousands in our rear; our supplies would be cut off; and, contending against an almost invisible enemy, we should probably, in the end, fall victims to poison, starvation, or the dagger. And to what party would the few who wore our badge belong? They would be the relatives of those against whom we were fighting. Their wives and families in their native villages would either seduce them from our ranks, or make them treacherous members of them. Whatever were their inclinations, they would be obliged to do this; for, rebellion never fails to secure, as hostages, the nearest and dearest connections of the loyal soldier.

Here, then, is a body of men, whose influence over our army, whenever they choose to exert it, must be excessive. This army alone holds in subjection the great mass of conquered subjects; and it would not perhaps for a moment hesitate to turn its power to the destruction of its employers, if these employers ceased to respect that class, from among which it has been enlisted. Those know little of Sepoys, who suppose that their interest in the welfare of the peasantry is trivial. Many, very many of them look forward to their discharge and their pension as the means of enabling them to pursue, in their old age, those rural employments which occupied their youthful hours. By depressing the followers of these employments, you prevent the Sepoy from engaging in them; by elevating them, you encourage veterans in those pursuits, the result of which will be, that thousands of respectable attached soldiers will overspread our realms, who will instil a love of the profession, and a veneration for the British Rule into the breast of the rising generation; and will be ready and willing, at any moment of emergency, to train whole armies of volunteers, preparatory to their being regularly disciplined, and organized for the national defence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Griffith, from Deccan.
Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th Regt. from Bhewndy.
Capt. H. Pelham, 10th Regt. from England.
Ensign H. C. Milne, Queens Royals from Poonah.
Lieut. E. Skipper, 7th Regt. N. I. from Mahabuleshwar.
Lieut. C. Chester, 23rd Bengal N. I. from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. T. Cleather, Artillery to Ahmednugger.
Dept. Inspt. Gen. C. Collier, staff to Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon Watkins, artillery to Ahmednugger.
Lieut. W. G. McHaffie, 6th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Capt. C. Waddington, Engineers, to Belgaum.
Ensign R. P. Hogg, Vet. Batt. to Dapoolie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 27th. Ship Pestonjee Bomanjee, J. Thompson Master, from Greenock, 19th Jany.
Do. Ship Hamoodie, A. W. Marshall, from Cochin 28th April.
Passengers,—6 Natives.
27th. The H. C. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger, Lieut. F. T. Powell, in charge from Padipola Atoll, 8th May.
28th. Brig Regia, H. Kemp Master, from Cochin, 5th May touched at Calicut.
Passenger,—Mr. L. Joseph.
Do. Ship Aliquis, J. McFee, Master from Liverpool, 18th Jany.
Passengers,—Capt., Mrs., and Miss Pelham, and John Ross.
Do. Barque Arab, J. J. Sparks Master, from Calcutta, 1st April.
Passengers,—Capt. C. W. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester, and Child, W. Church Esq. 2 Portuguese and 3 Natives Servants.

DEPARTURES.

May 26th. Ship Fort William, J. Neish, Master, to China.
Passengers—Mrs. Neish and Child.
Do. New Schooner Bombay, J. Beattie, Master, to China.
27th. Ship Pascoa, Wm. Morgan Master, to Calcutta.
Passenger,—Mr. de Souza.
Do. H. M. Ship Andromache, H. D. Chads Esq., Captain to Sea.
28th. Portuguese Ship of War Infanta Regenta, D. Holbrow, Commander, to Goa.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ¾	017¼
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾ at	108½
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	108	7¼
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101¾	101½
Canton Bills,	210½	210⅝
Spanish Dollars per 100,	221	221½
Sovereigns each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
„ 30th Saturday	3 51	4 23
„ 31st Sunday	4 56	5 38
June 1st Monday	6 21	6 49
„ 2nd Tuesday	7 17	7 55

To Correspondents.

AN OBSERVER we must decline, as also ALPHA, SUBSCRIBER, and PRY.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 30TH MAY, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea, since our last, are, the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Thompson, Master, from Greenock the 19th January; Ship *Hamoody*, Marshall, Master, from Cochin, the 28th April; Brig *Regia*, Kemp, Master, from Cochin, 5th May; Ship *Aliquis*, McFee, Master, from Liverpool 18th Jany.; Barque *Arab*, Sparks, Master, from Calcutta, 1st April; and H. Co's schooner *Royal Tiger*, Lieut. F. F. Powell, in charge, from Maldiva Islands, 8th May.

Passengers per Hamoody,—Six Natives,
Per Regia,—Mr. L. Joseph.
Per Aliquis,—Captain, Mrs., and Miss Pelham, and Mr. John Ross.
Per Arab,—Capt. C. W. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester and child, W. Church Esq. and three Native Servants.

THE shipping report announces the arrival of the H. C. Brig *Royal Tiger*, Lt. Powell in charge, from the Maldiva Islands. By private letters received by her we learn that her crew had been so disabled by sickness that she became no longer serviceable on the survey. A few men were sent from on board the *Benares* to work the *Tiger* up to Bombay.

The survey was carried on vigorously by Lieut. Powell during the stay of Capt. Moresby the Chief surveyor, at Cochin, and it is expected that, by the end of June, one half of the survey of those Islands will have been completed.

It seems rather extraordinary that the native portion of the crew should, almost to a man, have suffered by the diseases prevalent in those Islands, while the European portion had but very slight attacks, and suffered but little inconvenience from them.

We understand the Benares will leave the Islands for Bombay about the latter end of June, and may therefore be expected here about the end of July. The survey will be resumed in the month of September or October.

From the experience of the present trip the government will, no doubt, send a European crew instead of one chiefly composed of natives as the former one was, to complete the survey.

IN reference to the recommendation contained in the message of the President of the United States to pass a law for making reprisals upon French property with a view to securing payment of the debt owing by France to America, we find by the report, a part of which appears in our columns of this day, that the subject of the message underwent much consideration from the committee appointed on the same. Beset as the President seems to have been with so many difficulties in regard to the Bank question and others in which he had taken perhaps too active and personal an interest, it was natural for him to resort to some means to withdraw public attention from those more prominent questions of domestic policy, and he selected the old subject of the French debt. The late conduct of the French Government,—or rather of the French nation, for the Government used every effort to have the debt put in a train of payment, afforded a very fair if not legitimate cause of complaint and aggression on the part of America. The report of the Committee is worthy of a people who, conscious of their power and independence, yet are averse to plunging into the horrors of war while a chance of amicable adjustment remains. As stated in their Report, there is no doubt that the attempt to make reprisals on French property would inevitably lead to a war between those powers which might eventually disturb the tranquillity of Europe; and America, not unmindful of the miseries to which her subjects were subjected while struggling for their rights and independence, will not consent to be the hand by which the torch is to be applied. "The civilized spirit of the age," says the Committee, "the forbearance and moderation which have ever "characterized the Government of the "United States, and the obligations of "Congress to the people of the United "States to avoid war, or measures tending "directly to produce war, except in the "last extremity, all seem to the Committee "to demand that we should await the re"sult of the renewed exertions of the "French King and Cabinet to secure "the financial means to execute the treaty" We here see the advantage of a salutary control over one man or a set of men who have little or no sympathy with the condition of the people. The President would have hurried America into a war on grounds which, even to a people less the advocates of forbearance than the Americans have ever professed themselves to be, would have appeared as falling far short of a justification. Presidents as well as Princes acquire dangerous notions of their own importance from the long enjoyment of power, and are very apt to lose sight of the interests of those people by whose favor they have attained their station. It is well, we say, that the vanity, or ambition, or pride, or whatever spirit it may be which leads such men on to the commission of mischief, should be restrained by the voice of those who would be the sufferers. The committee, after entering ably and fully into the question before them, and the laws which should govern States in their relations with each other, recommended to the Senate "that it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President, authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that the Settlement of Goa had lately exhibited one of those scenes of reckless disregard to all laws whether human or divine, with which Portuguese history is so fraught. The reader must be quite familiar with the character of a people whose own imprudence and disregard to the first principles of all good Government have led to the commission of excesse alike destructive of their own best interests, as of the order and well being of society. The late events at Goa are in perfect keeping with past history, and the actors are but representatives of characters by-gone. If there be any difference, it is, that the present usurpers have all the vice, but little of the virtue of their prototypes, for the latter came in by force, and desolated the land of their conquest, while the present are traitors to their allegiance, and have turned the sword which ought to defend their country's rights, against their own countrymen, fathers, brothers, friends, and fellow subjects. The causes which led to the late disastrous occurrences are to be traced to the strong political feelings which existed in Goa in reference to the parties who have lately been contending for the supremacy in Portugal. The late Governor of Goa, Don Manoel, was, we believe, nominated by Don Miguel to his appointment, and on the cessation of hostilities in Portugal, and accession of the Queen to the throne, Don Manoel was superseded by Shr. Peres. The latter, after being installed in his office, proceeded in carrying through such changes in the Government as seemed to him necessary; and, indeed, the necessity was so immediate, and extended over so wide a surface, that those changes effected a complete revolution in the state of Goa. The Public Boards were remodelled,—certain Courts of law abolished,—and others appointed in their stead,—the different departments of the state underwent considerable alterations, and such other improvements projected and put in way of progress as seemed to Shr. Peres necessary. The discontented and discarded spirits affected to construe this conduct of Shr. Peres into a violation of the charter, and an intention, on his part, to subvert the principles of the constitution guaranteed to the Portuguese of Goa by the Home Government. We have, in some of our former numbers, given an account of the means taken to turn Shr. Peres out of the Government, and the manner in which that was effected. Don Manoel, the late Governor, was supposed to have been the prime mover in the conspiracy, but he, feeling that whether he was so or not, his remaining in Goa, and being in communication with those who appeared to take a more prominent part in the affair, might justly throw him open to the charge, left Goa for Vingorla, where he for some time resided. The public are already aware that he took his passage for Europe by the Ship Ganges from this Port, and that, as the Vessel was passing the Malabar Coast, on her way home, he disembarked, and made the best of his way to Changoucherry. From the time Don Manoel left Goa, the person who had been the Military Commandant, and some others, took possession of the Government, and elected themselves Governor and Council of Goa. From that time until the present they have exercised all the functions of Government. Having thus brought this history up to the present time we may now inquire whether Shr. Peres has made any and what exertions to get himself re-instated in the Government. Indeed, from the length of time that has been allowed to elapse since his deposition, we began to doubt whether he would at all bestir himself, but we have been deceived. For some time now past great exertions have been made by the Governor and several of the leading members of the Portuguese community in Bombay to get up a force sufficient to make a descent on Goa with chance of success, and we are informed they have at last succeeded. A body of regular troops, consisting of one thousand men, together with three hundred and fifty Bheels, are intended for the land service; and the Portuguese Frigate *Infanta Regent*, having a crew of two hundred and fifty men, among whom are several British Sailors; together with a Brig of War, two Gunboats, and two armed bunder boats with the proper compliment of men and officers,—the latter Englishmen, are destined for the operations by Sea. With such a force, if the attack be conducted with but ordinary skill, there can be no doubt of success. The inhabitants of Goa, tired of the scenes of disorder, confusion, and bloodshed which they have been obliged to witness since the usurpation of the Government by the present individuals, have risen in rebellion against them, and hail with joy the approach of the invading force. As an earnest of the support they may be expected to give, they have already attacked some of the strong holds of the usurpers, and taken their Military Commandant prisoner.

The authorities at Goa have been apprised of the intended expedition from Bombay, and they have been busy and bustling in putting themselves into a state of defence. Their whole force is said to consist of only five hundred men, and those they have told off by twenties, and stationed along the coast to prevent the landing of the Troops from Bombay. But they now find themselves beset by as formidable an enemy within their Camp as the one without, for the inhabitants take every opportunity of capturing the unfortunate and unwilling soldiers, and secreting them. From this cause, as well as the frequent desertions which have taken place, the Goa force is reduced almost to a skeleton, and we therefore doubt much whether there will be any necessity for putting the valor of the Bombay troops to the proof. Shr. Peres embarked on board the Infanta Regente on Wednesday last, under the usual salute, and shortly thereafter the whole force moved out of the harbour on their road to glory.

As Shr. Peres has denounced the usurpers, by public proclamation, as traitors against the Queen and State of Portugal, we shall feel anxious to learn how he will deal with them in the event of their yielding or being taken Prisoners.

Many of the English Sailors from the Free Traders now in the harbour, have joined the expedition, in the hope of getting, in the general scramble, some gold gods or silver saints to bring home to their friends as proofs of their prowess.

EUROPE.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—WHITEHALL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held a meeting yesterday in the Council Chamber. The Lords present were the Vice-Chancellor, the Right Honourables Sir J. Bernard Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan, and Thos. Erskine.

Mr. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

KELLY v. M'GUFFOG (from the Isle of Man).

The appellant in this case was a manufacturer of soap, and in 1829 imported ten tons of kelp (used in his manufactory) into the Isle of Man, on which he objected to pay du-

ty, claiming that they were exempt from duty, inasmuch as sea-weed ashes were exempt. The respondent, who is the Comptroller of Customs at the Isle of Man, wrote to the Commissioners of Customs on the subject, and on receiving their reply (which negatived the claim), applied for the amount of duty to the appellant, and on his refusal to pay, proceedings were taken against him by the Attorney-General, who filed an information. At the trial, the respondent gave evidence. The appellant resisted every process served against him, and was finally taken into custody and lodged in gaol. The appellant memorialized the Lords of the Treasury for redress, in which memorial perjury was imputed to the respondent, in the evidence he had given, and his dismissal prayed for; and the Secretary of State for the Home Department was prayed to remonstrate with the Judges who tried the case. The memorial having been handed over to other authorities, a copy of it eventually came into the possession of the respondent, who brought an action for libel, and recovered 200l. damages. Both parties appealed against this verdict in the Superior Court of the Isle of Man, but the appeals were dismissed, and the present appeal to the Privy Council was lodged by the appellant.

Sir JOHN VAUGHAN gave judgment on the part of their Lordships. Although memorials praying for redress of grievances were in some sort considered privileged communications, and that the utmost leniency and allowance would be made for parties smarting under supposed wrongs, yet there must be bounds to the licence allowed, and parties were not go out of their way to malign the character, and impute the worst of motives to individuals without some check. Judging from the violence of the whole tone of the memorial, their Lordships could not mistake the spirit in which it had been written, and therefore saw no reason for disturbing the verdict of the Court below.

On the other ground of excessive damages. 200l. in the Isle of Man being of so much greater value there than in England, their Lordships were of opinion that the jury knew very well the value of what they were giving—quite as well as their Lordships; on that point it was their peculiar province to decide.

The judgment was therefore affirmed with costs.

Two other appeals were called on, but were not proceeded with, owing to the absence of council.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

Morning Chronicle, January 1.]

France.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that slumbered during the early part of Wednesday's sittings, awoke at the powerful voice of M. Berryer. M. Thiers replied, in certainly one of his finest speeches. The oratorical talent of this Minister seems to rise in proportion as that of M. Guizot declines. But, the man is a genuine Proteus. The other day he spoke as the Minister of *resistance*, the Tory, almost the Doctrinnaire, and he won his point. But he has since felt this was not the proper tack, and he struck off quite in an opposite direction. If he was the Minister of resistance in the opening debate of the session, he was on Wednesday the orator of the *movement*, the editor of the *National* of 1830. He stretched forth the hand to the Liberal Opposition, and then turning against the Carlist portion of the Chamber, overpowered it with a world of eloquence, of virulence, and contempt. The speech enchanted the Chamber, but could have been anything but pleasing to the Doctrinnaires. It was indeed a *Tiers-Parti* speech, except that it had the boldness and courage which the well meaning but wordy gentlemen of the *left centre* want. It was every way adroit. The majority of the Chamber was determined to vote for the Government project before they heard this speech; but their votes will be given with much more satisfaction and alacrity since they heard it. It will enable them to reconcile the Conservatism of their votes with the Liberalism of their old feelings. And herein consists the secret of governing the French Chamber. Thiers has got this secret. Say or think of him what folks will, he is starting up daily higher and higher into an inevitable Prime Minister. The debate was adjourned to Friday.

[FROM THE AUGSBURG GAZETTE].

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 11.—If the agitation in Syria should continue, it will be difficult to re-establish order without a decided step on the part of the Porte. News arrives daily, which afford the most melancholy picture of the state of that country, which was formerly so flourishing. These accounts are prophetic of an inevitable catastrophe, if Ibraham Pacha should continue his domination over those regions. The Sultan takes to heart the miserable condition of that country, and he would be ready to make great sacrifices, if he could be certain that thereby the conquerors of Koniah would become reconciled, and that the oppression under which Syria groans would be diminished. It is even difficult for the Powers who are in alliance with the Porte to tranquilize the point. Last week nineteen squadrons of light cavalry, nine battalions of infantry, and a park of artillery of forty-two guns, were sent over to Asia to reinforce the army of Reschid Pacha. On the other hand Ibrahim is not idle. He is increasing his armaments with great activity. All these efforts make it very easy to foresee that serious events must necessarily result from the increasing irritation of the two parties. Ibrahim should be upon his guard; his situation is critical, it may become desperate, as soon as his enemies shall become more united, and thus put their forces in movement against him. The Porte alone, notwithstanding its development of military force, does not inspire Ibrahim with any fear; but, united with the hordes of insurgents who are dispersed among the recently conquered provinces, she might become formidable. Ibrahim, who is aware of all this danger, insists upon the removal of the Ottoman troops. The Porte has penetrated into his plans; she knows that the departure of her troops would leave the field free for the Egyptians, who might then uninterruptedly stifle the national spirit in Syria. If the Porte were to yield, the consolidation of the Egyptian power in Syria would be advanced, and the Pacha would become more arrogant in his relations with the Sultan. It is not probable that Reschid Pacha will abandon his present position, and in general, matters are taking a more favourable turn, and parties are coming to a mutual understanding. The European ambassadors appear to be alive to this situation of affairs, and it is not to be wondered at, that their respective Courts lead to the expectation of approaching important events. For this reason the British squadron, which it had been said was to winter at Napoli or Malta, will remain at its present station near Smyrna, until events in Syria shall assume a decided aspect. There is no doubt but that the great European Powers are agreed as to the Oriental question, and it has been repeatedly declared that none of them would tolerate an attack upon the rights of the Porte. The presence of the British squadron must be intended both for the protection of British subjects, and to prevent Ibrahim from making a hostile demonstration against the Ottoman army, if, by chance, he should have an idea of attacking it when he finds he cannot bring about its removal. This event is not likely to take place, for the reasons we have mentioned. The resources by which Mehemet Ali has been enabled to support so large an army upon the war-footing are beginning to fail. It is well known that he is much embarrassed in his finances; and all the efforts to negotiate a loan for him have been fruitless. This is a convincing proof of the little confidence Mehemet Ali has inspired in England and France; for the Porte herself, in her most embarrased positions, has always been able to procure money. The French and English agents at Alexandria profess, nevertheless, great friendship for Mehemet, although their conduct proves that these professions are not solid.

According to the last accounts from Alexandria, the Egyptian squadron was at anchor in that port, and Mehemet had not yet set out on his journey into the interior. The Porte has appointed the principal director of the Foreign Ministers, Lailikelm Effendi, ambassador to London, in the room of Namik Pacha, who is recalled.—*Morning Chronicle, January* 3.

MORE OF THE TORY PREROGATIVE.

PARIS, 24th December, 1834.

"Ne serait-ce pas un despotisme, que le gouvernement ou le Roi pourrait dire: Voilà la volonté de mon peuple, mais la mienne lui est contraire, et c'est la mienne qui prevaudra?"—*Discours de Mr. Mounier sur le Veto* (1er Septr. 1789).

"The whole power of the State, the affairs of this great and free community, are transferred in a moment from one Minister to another of diametrically opposite maxims of policy, without note or preparation, with no ostensible cause, by a movement as occult and precipitate as a counter-revolution hatched in the Seraglio."—*Scipio's letter to the Spectator* (13th Dec. 1834).

UNDOUBTEDLY, Sir, the responsibility is great which that individual assumes, who by the act, whether of his pleasure or his judgment, changes in an instant all the relations of a great people with surrounding states, and arrests the current of hope that was running through the bosoms of its active, ardent, and intelligent millions. Yesterday, we were at peace with ourselves and with the Government; although we were far from discerning in its march that steady and vigorous determination towards the common weal, which a national Ministry might have been expected to give it. We were not satisfied, but we were without apprehension; the direction was towards good, though the movement was vacillating; and we were not disposed to belie our British reputation for longanimity by insisting on weeding out in a session the whole multitude of tares by which the national harvest is choked. If the men who sat at the helm were not powerful for good, they were not suspected of a disposition to evil; if amelioration proceeded slowly, or was stationary, it was not retrograde. The men were trusted because they were *our* men; we said their heart is right with our heart; if they will not or cannot keep pace with the rapidity of our step, we will accommodate it to the tardiness of theirs; and, though we burn and blush to see abuses still growing in rank luxuriance in free and Protestant England, which even despotic and Papal states have been obliged to cut down or extirpate, we will not by our precipitancy cause our weak brethren to offend, but console our impatience by reflecting, that though a few years are much in one man's existence, they are an inconsiderable quantity in the existence of mankind. They who batten on the garbage of this rank corruption shall gorge without molestation and without misgivings; their corpulent sumptuosity shall be respected—the gills of those brilliant "diners out" shall not be one shade less purple than before—the gloss of their sleekiness shall not be dimmed by the projected shadow of events to come. This generation of fleas shall suck their fill till they drop off from repletion. our care be it to provide that no lank and hungry swarms succeed in their place.

Thus they thought and felt at home: abroad, though men had ceased to throw Westward looks to descry the oak leviathans that were to report loudly of the Ocean Queen in that recess of the deep which the great Despot has converted into a basin for his private use, yet their feelings were amicable, their respect was conciliated, their hopes were encouraged. Old England, they said, is renewing her youth; and when she has cast her slough, she will shine forth in the brightness of her Revolution days. Then, when the grand suit of Right against Might shall come to a decision, her voice will be raised in our behalf, her sword be thrown into our scale. England, they said, in her island den, is no longer the watch-dog of the Holy Alliance—the three-mouthed, triple tongued Cerberus, that

"Con tre gole caninamente latra
Sovra la gente che quivi é sommersa"

over prostrate nations sunk in slavery. She is once again Europe's better genius, that high in her far Western home holds up beyond despots' reach the sacred fire at which we will one day light our torches. She has abjured domination, and is content to be free. She has entered on the ways of reformation, and her paths are peace. Her victories are the achievements of industry and intellect. She has put down the men of blood, and has eschewed along with them violence and cupidity. Her portion is no longer cast with tyrants; if her sword is not with us, her heart and voice are, and that is much; for the days are coming when brute force shall stand rebuked before morality, and the massacre of a people be as ignominious as the murder of a man.

Thus they thought and felt abroad. One man's act has changed all this; one man's pleasure has converted security into anxiety, confidence into distrust, friendship into aversion, good-will into rancour, and calm into the swelling that presages a tempest. The Dutchman is arming behind his dykes; the German gang is preparing a *decisive* protocol for Luxemburg; Belgium is looking to France for assistance; and France, already half-roused by the Wellington flag, is destined, as of old time, to defend herself by aggression, and to be accused, as before, by the Tories, of hatching the storm which they themselves have brewed, and of which they are the demons. Such and so great is the conflict preparing on the Northern frontier. For the South, the publication at this juncture in the *Moniteur* of the additional articles of the Quadruple Alliance, is generally understood as intended to test the sincerity of the late *quasi*-manifesto (which declares the intention of the Tory Government to observe religiously "*all* existing engagements with Foreign Powers, without reference to their original policy," as though even Sir Robert Plausible could reconcile contradictions), and to point out to the world the good faith that fulfils an article by which Great Britain is bound to assist the Spanish Government with a fleet on the coast of Spain, by detaining vessels laden with arms in aid of that Government on the shores of Britain. The first overt acts of Toryism in favour of Spanish Carlism will necessitate a crossing of the Bidassoa by the *pantalons rouges*; and this passage, like that of the same *pantalons rouges* over the Belgian frontier, will open out a grand Tory chorus of bell-wethers in England; so that this last exercise of the prerogative has, in the midst of a profound peace, exposed Great Britain to two scarcely avoidable risks of a general war.

At home, the prospect is not more assuring or consolatory. The Nation was looking forward to a pacific adjustment of differences, and a gradual extinction of iniquities; the perspective was long, but the close therefore was the tiny and magic landscape seen through the telescope reversed. Men bore with the foulness of the foreground, because they could repose their eyes on the green speck in the distance. The speck is blotted out: the vista is shut up; men's eyes have nought to dwell on but the slough around them, and they wax wroth to be for ever wading in the mire. Was it well chosen to prefer to the friendly hum of the industrious swarm, the monotonous and interested buzzing of the drones? Was it well advised to lay an adventurous hand on the ark, like some unwitting child, as Scott would have said, that has inadvertently touched a vast machine, and is appalled by the whirl and clatter of the infinite complication of wheels and cylinders which it has set in rapid motion? He had need be able to look *

from whose actions a movement may spring reaching to the world's end, and extending to remote generations. Was it forgotten that this was a Ministry placed in power by the People—the first they ever so placed; and that the People respected its own work, though it confessed the workmanship might have been better? "If it is weak," said they, "our sympathy shall make it strong; we will give it our countenance because we have need of its countenance." What the People have no hand in making, they heed not; and a thousand removes might have been made, as heretofore, with a question why. It concerned them nought who was in or who out—whether Whig or Tory held the reins, when their part was only to suffer and endure both alike. But these men were put in for our good and to do our business; and others have been substituted for our hurt and to do the business of our enemies. This is different; and the difference should have been considered. It is a difference which cannot be neglected in the calculation; and the summing up may give a result wide of expectation, a tremendous error in the total amount.

It is an unhappy propensity of political men to shape their conduct after the example of their predecessors, without any reference to actual circumstances; or any consideration of those changes in public feeling which call for new maxims of policy. "I have constantly observed," says Burke, "that the generality of people are fifty years at least behind hand in their politics." This sudden substitution of black for white, this *brusque* movement of *bon plaisir*, this declaration of war in the midst of profound peace, is at least a century behindhand; and reminds one of French *absolutisme* in its wanton days, when the Sovereign discharged a Minister as he turned off a valet. "The King," writes Diderot, in allusion to a recent Ministerial resolution under Louis the Fifteenth, "is said never to show his Minister so serene and open a countenance as on the eve of his disgrace. . . . However, M. de l'Averdy is wonderfully well considering: he has his retiring pension of 20,000 francs; he has turned away his man-cook and taken a woman-cook he plays the poor man to admiration; and leav the idle boys in the street to sing to the tune the Bourbonnaise,

"Le Roi Dimanche
Dit à l'Averdy,
Dit à l'Averdy,
Le Roi Dimanche
Dit à l'Averdy,
'Vat-en Lundi.'"

Which, at the present moment, would run in English as follows:

The King said on Sunday,
Said he to Melbourne,
Said he to Melbourne,
The King said on Sunday,
Said he to Melbourne,
"Get you gone on Monday."

The Continental philosophers of the eighteenth century, who speculated on government as something as far beyond the reach of practical amendment as the constitution of the lunar states (if there be any), appear, nevertheless, to have been struck by the strange anomaly which the Royal mode of conducting public affairs offered to their reason. "Who would govern his household so?" demands Montesquieu. "No doubt," says Helvetius, "but a naturalist devotes to the examination of a physical fact, often of little importance, an infinitely greater degree of attention than is paid by a Sultan to a law on which depends the good or ill of millions. But if the latter employs less time in drawing up his edicts than a man of wit in composing a madrigal or an epigram, it must be recollected that, placed above the reach of resentment or satire, the Sultan on his throne has no motive strong enough to vanquish the indolence so congenial to human nature."—*De l'Esprit*, Disc. III.

It was in this indirect way that the political writers of that age aimed their attacks at the wantonness of prerogative under the old Bourbon régime. The Sultan stood as whipping-boy to the Grand Monarque, and received the castigation due to a despot too near home to be openly criticized. Despotism, for example, as drawn by Montesquieu, has in most of its traits so close a resemblance to Bourbon monarchy, that it is impossible not to believe that the author has put down to the Sultan, or the Pope, or Morocco, all that was too strong and too true for his chapters on Monarchy. "It is said that a Pope, penetrated with a sense of his incapacity, refused at first to accept the Pontificate; but his scruples were at length overruled; and having committed to his nephew the entire management of affairs, he was heard to say in admiration, I could not have believed it was so easy!" To which the writer under Du Barry and the Parc-aux-Cerfs gravely adds—"So it is with the *Oriental* Princes. Drawn from the Harem, where the eunuchs have corrupted their hearts and blunted their faculties, and placed on the throne, their first feeling is one of astonishment; but having named a Vizier, and abandoned themselves to the indulgencies of the Seraglio, and the adoration of a court that worship their caprices, they find it easier than they could have imagined." But there is not an Oriental human nature distinct from Occidental human nature; what is true of the one, cannot be absolutely false of the other: all the world over, men are more or less indolent, reckless, self-opinionated, and selfish; and undue influence personified in a nurse, a wife, a mistress, a valet, a peer of the bedchamber, a law lord, or a bishop, is the vizier of the modified or limited monarchy.

Where, however, all is governed by *bon plaisir*, and the subject is a slave, it is of little importance in what breast the absolute pleasure resides. No one cares to inquire whether the dissolution of Poland be chargeable on the Czar or the wife of the Czar. The bowstring is the same to an unhappy Pacha, whether it come from the Sultan or his mistress; and though a few prouder spirits may be dainty in the choice of oppression, and prefer the iron heel of the Sultan to the slipper of his wife, the oppression is equally heavy on the mass. But in governments where people have taken precautions against the exercise of irresponsible or at least unrecognized authority, and where, in consequence, affairs are conducted on the supposition that they are safe from any sudden ebullition of spleen or caprice, this chopping and changing of the wind is fraught with serious dangers, and productive of wide confusion. When thought is extinct in the breasts of men, they may be driven like beasts of burden, and the driver change his mind without the least heeding it more than the wind that whistles over them. But where thought is busy in every man's heart, and men apply their thoughts to the business of government as their own business, and to acts of prerogative as to those of an agent deputed to act in their behalf—"for the prerogative of the King is the property of the nation"—they prick up their ears, and demand the why and the wherefore? The wain was moving—slowly enough, God knows, but it was moving—we were contented with our leaders, and quietly waiting for what the future should bring us of good; when behold, all on a Monday morning, our leaders are cashiered, our wain is stopped, our tranquility at an end, our expectation of good turned into apprehension of evil. We looked for Reform, and Revolution stares us in the face; for Peace, and War is rambling around us,—for the wain has been committed to drivers whose pleasure it has always been to back the horses, and, instead of pursuing the plain and beaten road, to keep them boggling and plunging in the mire.

It has been attempted, and attempts are making to this day, to persuade us that this is in the ordinary "course of things, and not worth a moment's marvel. A few words *secundum artem*, such as that the King has an undoubted right to exercise his prerogative in the way he pleases, are thought enough to allay the over-boiling of the pot consequent on the exercise. Thus the King is pitted against the Nation, as though they weighed in even scales and the will of the one was an equipoise to the weal of the other.

* Greek quotation.—PRO.

It is forgot that the King is first magistrate for the People, and not for himself; that his prerogative (as understood by all but Tories) is the People's prerogative, to be exercised for them, and not against them—which indeed would be cutting a man's throat with his own weapon. The Royal prerogative was intended as a safeguard to the People against rebels, and not to protect cabals against the People. It was especially necessary when a Boroughmongering Parliament might, but for a power somewhere to vindicate the independence of at least some part of the constitution, have substituted a close Oligarchy for the more open Aristocracy from which the Reform was to deliver us. But this commending our own sword to our own throat, is what we take unkindly, makes us reflect with concern on the uncertain tenure of national tranquillity and national consistency. It is not agreeable to us to be let go two years in the way of Reform, and then to to be suddenly put about without so much as with your leave or by your leave. It is not agreeable to us, after having lived on friendly terms with free and constitutional states, to be thrust into the company of despots, and to be represented by Lord Londonderry at St. Petersburg, where two years ago we sent Lord Durham. If the Tories have not left us a character to lose on the Continent, we at least have one to gain; and we think that England's good name is our concern more than that of a few bespangled persons, who conceive they need no adventitious lustre to recommend them. Simply Englishmen, and neither Sir Thomas, nor my Lord, nor his Highness, we have no title to men's respect but the name of our country; and if this be dishonoured, we are robbed of that whose loss makes us poor indeed. On the pretence of having obliged the Crown and Lords to accept our Reform Bill, we have been saying and thinking that we were citizens; but if we are to face about at word of command, embrace those we spurned and spurn those whom we had embraced, we are no citizens, but Muscovites, and must not expect any more consideration among strangers than that name procures for him who bears it among us.

The enlightened and patriotic statesman who rejoices in the name of Spankie, would have us be quiet and allow these individuals to work their will on us without molestation. It is true, says he, the drivers have been changed and the horses' heads put about; but do you not see that any attempt to rectify this hall in the mud might only splash yours lives. Follow, then, your betters in peace, and be content to see what the blinders put on you permit. Else "what farmer or grazier would raise and send produce to market? what miller would trust the baker?" &c. to the end of the chapter. Virtuous Representative of the People! so we are to remain quiet in the mud, for fear of sinking deeper; we are to be still in the ditch, lest in climbing out of it we should tumble into another. This is indeed wisdom worthy of the Bench: health to Mr. Spankie, and may he soon get the place he merits!

The head leader, too, has put forth his spitory clap on the back, and tells us it is idle to kick and plunge where no harm is intended us,—that he will make us march in the mire as much to our satisfaction as on the beaten road, and in his direction as agreeably as in our own. He is kind enough to assure us that he will not touch our Reform Bill, or temper with what he considers as a "final settlement of a great constitutional question." Sir Joseph Surface may, no doubt, be expected to hang back where danger is visible *au bout du compte*. But should a time ever arrive when by favour of a Tory-begotten rebellion in Ireland, or a Tory row-general in Europe (and every thing looks promising for both), the ten-pound voters of Great Britain may be disposed of as quietly as the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland, it were an injury to his reputation not to believe him furnished with a plausibility to show that the final settlement still required to be settled.

"No complaisance to our court or to our age can make one believe nature to be so changed, but that public liberty will be among us, as among our ancestors, obnoxious to some person or other; and that opportunities will be furnished for attempting, at least, some alteration, to the prejudice of our constitution. These attempts will naturally vary in their mode, according to times and circumstance. For ambition, though it has ever the same general views, has not at all times the same means nor the same particular objects."

"Against the being of Parliament," adds BURKE, "I am satisfied no designs have ever been entertained since the Revolution;" and for a good reason, inasmuch as a sham representation has been found the most prolific and convenient mode of squeezing millions out of industry, that was ever devised by the wit or knavery of man. But the power that is good enough to represent, has taken no oath to tolerate its reality any longer than it can help it. Professing the most entire respect for the "being" of the Reform Bill, it will deal by it as the Parliament—*i.e.* convert it into a machine for extracting fresh millions and preserving the millions got. Every age has its own manners and politics; the way is no longer to take the bull by the horns, and repeal at a slap. The Tory Government will first get up a "dust" at which it has a peculiar knack, and inspire an alarm, in which it is clever as a Doctrinaire (who in fact is only a sucking Tory); and then it will come down with a plot in a green bag, and challenge the House to say why the qualification should be ten pounds, why not fifteen, or twenty, &c.; and the Regans and Gonerils of Reform will reason Mr. Bull from ten up to a hundred, as quickly and peremptorily as the daughters of poor old Lear brought him down from a hundred to ten.

Look to it, all ye who are concerned for your purses, persons, or good name. First in the "brood of hatred," the bedrweaher *Times* is already opening out against Ireland; the Tories are fighting battles to come, over their cups in Buckinghamshire; the everlasting old Dutch King is meditating an onslaught on Brussels; your great statesmen Duke is arming the Cerberis under your noses, and showing what Tories mean by keeping "existing engagements;" your quondam Holy Alliance Ambassador is going to Nicholas (*ber forebi-time*); all the old rooks are making wing to the woods; in short, "there's a braw time comin'," and take *Blackwood's* sword for it, Mr. Bull, you'll get your "hairn' belyve" an you look not to it. Adieu.

Spectator.] SCIPIO THE YOUNGER.

America.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The committee thought it might be agreeable to the Senates to present copious extracts from the correspondence, showing the pledges contained in M. Serrurier's note, referred to by the President, and how they were understood at Washington and at Paris. The committee have believed it right, indeed, to embody in this report large portions of the correspondence and documents, that the means might be at hand of testing the correctness of the conclusions at which they have arrived, by the proofs from which they were drawn. This was regarded by the committee as, essentially necessary, in respect to M. Serrurier's assurances since it is manifest that the President's conviction that they have been violated, has exercised a controlling influence on his mind in recommending to Congress the measure of reprisals.

The committee concur with the President in considering that the general terms of the language of M. Serrurier's note authorized the interpretation that there would be an early call of the Chambers for the purpose of submitting the bill to them. That language is, that the intention of the King's Government "moreover is to do all that our Constitution allows, to *hasten, as much as possible*, the *period* of the new presentation of the rejected Law." The king, by the Constitution of France, has the power of convoking the Chambers whenever he pleases; and the exercise of this power or prerogative was necessary to comply with the terms of an engagement, in which the Executive of the United States was assured that the period of prosecuting anew the rejected bill, should be hastened *as much as possible*. The committee have not been able, however, to infer from the assurances of M. Serrurier, as the President has done, the further pledge that the result of the deliberations of the Chambers should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Such, no doubt, was the laudable wish of the President, but they do not think that an engagement to that effect is fairly to be implied from the assurances of the French Minister.

It is manifest, from the message of the President, that the immediate cause of his recommendation of the contingent measure of reprisals, was the failure to execute the pledges which he understood had been given. If, at the instance of Mr. Livingston, the appropriation-bill had been submitted to the Chambers convened on the 31st July, 1834, or if they had been convoked for that purpose, early in the autumn, and they had continued their deliberations on that subject down to the present time, it is not probable that the President would have recommended any measure of self-redress. It is not improbable to suppose, that the President would have abstained from any such recommendation, if he had known, what recent intelligence from France shows, that, in point of fact, the Chambers assembled on the first of December, instead of the 29th, the day on which it was believed by the President, they would meet.

In this limited view of the subject, the question would be whether the committee ought to advise the adoption of a measure, the tendency of which may be a rupture between the two countries, because the King of France in violation of a pledge, did not call its Legislative bodies together some 60 or 90 days earlier than the period of their accustomed meeting. If, without reason such an extra session had been refused, the committee would hesitate before, for that sole cause they would take upon themselves the responsibility of giving such advice. But the French Government have assigned reasons at least plausible, for declining to accede to the President's wish, for an extra session of the Chambers. They say that in France, as is known to be the case in the United States during certain seasons of the year, legislative labors are habitually suspended; that owing to the opposition to the bill of appropriation, they are obliged to proceed with great circumspection, and to adopt a system of prudence and procrastination; that Mr. Livingston, to whose personal knowledge they appeal, (and he does not deny it) is aware from his own observation, of the obstacles which they have to encounter, and the caution which they are bound to practice; that a special call of the Chambers would not be attended with the benefit expected from it at Washington, and might endanger the success of the measure, and finally they appeal to the moderation of the President to exercise a spirit of wisdom and reconciliation in seconding their efforts and counteracting the adoption of any measures, the tendency of which would be more regretted as they could only impede the settlement of a question from which they profess themselves to be desirous to exclude any new difficulties.

If these reasons are not sufficient to command conviction, the committee think that they ought to secure acquiescence, in the resolution of the King, not to hazard the success of the bill by a special call of the French Legislature at an unusual season of the year. Throughout the whole negotiation which preceded the conclusion of the treaty, and all that has allowed it, the King of France has uniformly displayed a strong desire of a satisfactory accommodation of existing difficulties. And it is no more than a just tribute to his fidelity to declare, after a careful perusal of the whole correspondence, the conviction of the committee, that up to the date of the last note, from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, in August last he had invariably, on all suitable occasions, manifested an anxious desire faithfully and honestly to fulfil the engagements contracted under his authority and in his name. The opposition to the execution of the treaty, and the payment of our just claims, does not proceed from the King's Government, but from a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. In such a case, whilst the King and his Ministers are exerting their best endeavours to secure appropriation, sound policy requires that we should second them, strengthen them, and above all do nothing to impair their force and augment the opposition already prevailing against the treaty in the Chambers.

The refusal of one portion of a foreign government whose concurrence is necessary to carry into effect a treaty with another, may be regarded in strictness, as tantamount to a refusal of the whole government. But when the head of that foreign government—the organ which conducts all foreign intercourse, avows its anxious desire, faithfully to execute the treaty, when it gives the strongest assurances of its determination to persevere with the co-ordinate branches of the government, to the accomplishment of that end; when too, means of fulfilling the treaty have been but once refused by a majority of only eight voices, in an assembly composed of 344 members present; and when we reflect how often, in the annals of deliberative bodies, we find instances of measures which had previously failed, ultimately succeeding, the committee must think that the time has not yet arrived for entertaining considerations of the serious question whether the Congress of the United States ought now to retort to any measure of self-redress. The civilized spirit of the age; the forbearance and moderation which have ever characterized the Government of the United States, and the obligations of Congress to the people of the United States to avoid war, or measures tending directly to produce war, except in the last extremity, all seem to the committee to demand that we should await the result of the renewed exertions of the French King and his Cabinet, to secure the financial means to execute the treaty.

The Committee agree with the President, that the United States ought not to consent to going behind the treaty for any purpose of disturbing its mutual stipulations. It ought to be considered as having finally closed whatever it professes to settle. But, for all other purposes, the door of negociation ought to be considered as yet open. The object of negociation is by adducing facts and urging arguments; and by appeals to reason to bring the nations of common convictions and conclusions. In the previous part of this report it has been stated, that deep rooted prejudices, and great misconception of facts prevailed in the Chambers with respect to the treaty, and especially in regard to the amount of indemnity. There is reason to apprehend that these impediments to a just consideration and a fair execution of the stipulations of the treaty are not yet completely removed. Among the last acts of the French Government, which have been communicated by the Executive to the Senate, is a note from the French minister of foreign affairs under date the 8th August last, requesting information as to the proceedings of the commissioners appointed under the treaty with Spain of 1819, documents to prove that the owners of American vessels seized in San Sebastian, and sold at Bayonne in 1819, have received no part of the indemnity allowed by that treaty; the report to Congress by the board of Commissioners at the last session of Congress for the distribution of the indemnity stipulated in the treaty of 1831; and the report to Congress of the indemnity for slaves allowed by England in the treaty of Ghent.

The object of this information and of these documents, sought for by the French ministry, is no doubt to enlighten the French Chambers, and to carry into them the same conviction to which it has brought its [illegible] of justice of our demands. It should be our wish and aim, in future negotiations, to explain every thing that is dark or doubtful, and to afford the fullest and clearest elucidations on all points. We might, indeed, proudly and coldly hold up the treaty in our hand, and say to France, here is your bond, which we demand of you immediately to discharge. But we owe it to our character, to truth, to justice, to the dignity of the nation, to satisfy the French Chamber and the whole world, that, although our demand is sanctioned and justified by the solemn obligations of a national compact, we would scorn to insist upon it, if it were not also sustained by the immutable principles of eternal justice.

In recommending adherence yet longer to negotiation, for the purposes indicated, the committee are encouraged by the past experience of this Government. Almost every power of Europe, especially during the wars of the French revolution, and several of those of the new States on the American continent, have, from time to time, given to the United States just cause for war.—Millions of treasure might have been expended, and countless numbers of human beings been sacrificed, if the United States had rashly precipitated themselves into a state of war upon the occurrence of every wrong. But they did not. Other and more moderate and better counsels prevailed. The results attested their wisdom.

With most of the powers, by the instrument of negotiation, appealing to the dictates of reason and justice, we have happily compromised and accommodated the difficulties. Even with respect to France, after negotiations of near a quarter century's duration; after repeated admissions by successive governments of France of the justice of some portion of our claims, but after various repulses, under one pretext or another, we have advanced, not retrograded. France, by a solemn treaty has admitted the justice and stipulated to pay a specified sum in satisfaction of our claims. Whether this treaty is morally and absolutely binding upon the whole French people or not, it is the deliberate act of the royal executive branch of the French Government, which speaks, treats, and contracts with all foreign nations for France. The execution of the stipulations of such a treaty may be delayed—postponed, as we have seen—contrary to the wishes of the King's government; but sooner or later they must be fulfilled, or France must submit to the degrading stigma of bad faith.

Having expressed these views and opinions, the committee might content themselves and conclude; but they feel called upon to say something upon the other branch of the alternative, stated in the outset, as having been presented by the President of the United States to the consideration of Congress. The President is under a conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty; and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress in their own hands. He accordingly recommends that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the amount of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. These measures he deems of a pacific character, and he thinks it may be resorted to without giving just cause for war.

It is true that the writers on the public law speak and treat of reprisal as a peaceful remedy in cases which they define and limit. It is certainly a very compendious one since the injured nation has only to authorize the seizure and sale of sufficient property of the debtor nation, or its citizens to satisfy the debt; and is if quietly submit to the process, there is an end to the business. In that case, however, we should feel some embarrassment as to the exact amount of the French debt for which we should levy—because, being payable in six instalments, with interest, computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, (February 1832) only two of those instalments are yet due. Should we enforce payment of those two only, and resort to the irritating if not hazardous remedy of reprisals, as the others shall successively fall due; or in consequence of default in the payment of the first two, consider them all now due and levy for the whole?

Reprisals do not of themselves produce a state of public war; but they are not unfrequently the immediate precursor of it. When they are accompanied with an authority from the Government which admits them, to employ force they are believed invariably to have led to war, in all cases where the nation against which they are directed is able to make resistance. It is wholly inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France would submit without retaliation, to the seizure of the property of her unoffending citizens, pursuing their lawful commerce to pay a debt which the popular branch of her legislature had refused to acknowledge and provide for. It cannot be supposed that France would tacitly and quietly assent to the payment of debt to the United States, by a forcible seizure of French property, which after full deliberation, the Chamber had expressly refused its consent to discharge.—Retaliation would ensue, and retaliation inevitably terminate in war. In the instance of reprisals made by France upon Portugal, cited by the President, the weakness of this power, convulsed and desolated by the ravages of civil war sufficiently accounts for the fact of their being submitted to; and not producing a state of general hostilities between the two nations.

Reprisals so far partake of the character of that they are an appeal from reason to force; from negotiation, devising a remedy to be applied by the common consent of both parties, to self redress, carved out and regulated by the will of one of them; and if resistance be made, they convey an authority to subdue it by the sacrifice of life, if necessary.

The framers of our constitution have manifested their sense of the nature of this power, by associating it in the same clause with grants to Congress of the power to declare war and to make rules concerning captures on land and water.

Without dwelling further on the nature of this power, and under a full conviction that the practical exercise of it against France would involve the United States in war, the committee are of opinion that two considerations decisively oppose the investment of such a power in the President, to be used in the contingencies stated by him.

In the first place, the authority to grant letters of marque and reprisal being specially delegated to Congress, Congress ought to retain itself the right of judging of the expediency of granting them, under all the circumstances existing at the time when they are proposed to be actually issued. The committee are not satisfied that Congress can, constitutionally, delegate this right. It is true the President proposes to limit the exercise of it to one specified contingency. But if the law be passed, as recommended, the President might, and probably would feel himself bound to execute it, in the event, no matter from what cause, of provision not being made for the fulfilment of the treaty by the French Chambers, now understood to be in session. The committee can hardly conceive the possibility of any sufficient excuse for a failure to make such provision. But if it should unfortunately occur, they think that, without indulging in any feeling of unreasonable distrust towards the Executive, Congress ought to reserve, to itself the constitutional right which it possesses, of judging of all the circumstances by which such refusal might be attended; of hearing France, and deciding whether in the actual posture of things as they may then exist, and looking to the condition of the United States, of France, and of Europe, the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal ought to be authorized, or any other measure adopted.

In the next place the President, confiding in the strong assurances of the king's government of its sincere disposition to fulfil faithfully the stipulations of the treaty, and of its intention, with that view, applying again to the new Chambers for the requisite appropriations, very properly signified during the last summer, through the appropriate organs of Washington and at Paris, his willingness to await the issue of this experiment. Until it is made, and whilst it is in progress, nothing, it seems to the committee, should be done on our part, to betray suspicion of the integrity and fidelity of the French government; nothing the efficacy of which might be, to defeat the success of the very measure we desire. This temporary forbearance is the more expedient, since the French government has earnestly requested, that we should avoid "all that might become a cause of fresh irritation between the two countries, compromise the treaty, and raise up an obstacle, perhaps insurmountable, to the views of conciliation and harmony which animate the king's council."

The president seems to have been aware of the possibility of a misinterpretation of his message, and he has sought to guard, the committee hope with success, against its being viewed in the light of a menace. But if his recommendation be followed up by the passage of a law of reprisals in Congress, it is much to be apprehended that our purpose might be supposed to be one of intimidation. France would look at our acts, not our protestations. And a reversal of situations, Congress would hardly consider it consistent with its dignity, its independence, and the freedom of deliberation, to pass an act of appropriation for a foreign government with a measure of self-redress denounced and suspended over its head by that foreign government. If Congress shall decline authorizing reprisals, France will have no right to impute to the Government of the United States any design to appeal to her fears, and will be deprived of any such pretext for refusing to execute the treaty. In that event, the message of the President will be regarded as the manifestation of a lively sensibility to the honor and interests of his country; but his recommendation not being adopted by the only department of the Government competent to carry it into effect, it could afford no apology to France for disregarding the obligations of national faith and justice.

It may and probably will be asked, but suppose, contrary to all our just expectations, France should continue to fail to execute the treaty, what is then to be done? This committee will indulge no such supposition. They will not anticipate the possibility of a final breach, by France, of her solemn engagements. They limit themselves to a consideration of the posture of things as they actually now exist. They will not look beyond the impenetrable veil which covers the feature. At the same time, it cannot be doubted that the United States are abundantly able to sustain themselves in any vicissitudes, to which they may be exposed. The patriotism of the people has been, hitherto, equal to all emergencies; and if their courage and constancy, when they were young and comparatively weak bore them safe through all past struggles; the hope may be confidently entertained now, when their numbers, their strength, their resources, are greatly increased, that they will whenever the occasion may arise, triumphantly maintain the honor, the rights, and the interests of their country. Without, however, prematurely disclosing the mode of performing any duty which the Government of the United States may, in any contingency, hereafter be called upon to fulfil to the people of these States; without expressing any anticipations, inconsistent with the honor and good faith or announcing any purposes, wounding to the pride of France, the committee think it most expedient to leave Congress unfettered, and free to deliberate on whatever exigency may henceforward arise.

Entertaining those opinions and views upon the present state of our relations with France, the committee finally conclude by recommending to the Senate an adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.—*January* 1.

MR. ABERCROMBY AT EDINBURGH.

On Tuesday Mr. Abercromby having invited the electors of the city of Edinburgh to meet him at the Waterloo Hotel, the large room was crowded. On his appearance upon the platform, preceded by the Lord Provost, Mr. Abercromby was greeted with loud applause. The Lord Provost having taken the chair,

Mr. Abercromby addressed the meeting. He began by explaining why he appeared there alone unaccompanied by his colleague, Sir John Campbell, who, owing to his important professional engagements, found it impracticable to present himself to the electors on this occasion. On a future day he was confident that Sir John would be able to explain and justify his conduct to-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

wards the electors, as well as to his Sovereign, to their entire satisfaction. When he (Mr. Abercromby) first became a candidate, for the representation of this city, he was invited to do so by a numerous and respectable body of the electors, and he then gave a full exposition of his general political opinions and principles. When he came before them a second time, after he had accepted office, he cherished a grateful remembrance of the cordial confidence they placed in him. He now appeared before them a third time, having been dismissed from office (a laugh), and the question was, whether, having been dismissed from his Sovereign's service, he was to be dismissed from the service of the people? ("No, no," and great cheering.) He lamented that there was to be a contest here, for one reason only—the trouble and anxiety it would cause the electors. He never addressed any public assembly under stronger and deeper feelings than he now did, with regard to the situation in which the country was placed. He saw, or thought he saw, that which in the course of events had a tendency to produce a state of things which any real friend to his country and to social order must regard with anxiety. In former times, before the Reform Bill passed, contests were conducted between sections of the oligarchy; but that bill had widened the basis on which one party at least stood, whilst the other had narrowed its basis by its entire separation from the people. If the people wished for any particular measures, from what Administration would they willingly take them? From those who had uniformly opposed them, or those who had all along approved of them? With regard to the Administration of Earl Grey, he might state his opinion, that that Ministry, had all along acted in conformity with those principles, and if they had occasionally excited the jealousy or mistrust of the people, it only arose from a wish to conciliate certain adverse parties, in order that the whole machine of government might move in harmony. If the measures of that Government were examined in detail, it would be found that in the smaller matters which deeply concerned the humbler classes, they had uniformly exerted their influence for the benefit of the people. "I come now (resumed the right hon. gentleman) to the Administration of Lord Melbourne. I go back to the period before the 13th November last, and I ask you whether in the preceding month you remember a moment of time at which here was more general tranquillity throughout the whole country—more of general satisfaction and content—less apprehension from what was contemplated by the Ministry—less fear of any danger from abroad? Above all, I would ask you whether you could select any period in which the confidence in the security of property was greater than it was at that period? If these things are true, how can it be true that that Administration was composed of a set of reckless men, seeking nothing but to throw all into confusion and destroy all that existed? We were pursuing the even tenour of our way, knowing perfectly well that we possessed, as we thought (and upon that a word presently), the confidence of the House of Commons, but knowing that we had no hope of retaining it, or the confidence of the country, unless our measures were such as entitled us to that support. We were in the course of digesting those measures—we had selected those points, we thought of the nearest and deepest interest to the public at the time, and then the Ministry were in the course of preparing for Parliament, as the result of the deliberations of an united Cabinet. Under these circumstances, an event occurred which had long been foreseen—the death of Earl Spencer. The consequence was, that Lord Althorp was removed from the House of Commons, and could no longer be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it became necessary to supply that place. On the 13th of November Lord Melbourne, went to Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to His Majesty the changes called for by the event, and which, in his judgment, were sufficient to meet the difficulty. Lord Melbourne returned on the 14th, having been informed that it was not His Majesty's pleasure that that duty should be intrusted to Lord Melbourne. We were removed by the exercise of the prerogative, and no man can doubt, that in the step His Majesty took he was not only acting in perfect consonance with the known principles of the constitution, but I further do not hesitate to say that he was acting in the way which, under the circumstances, he thought most beneficial to his people. (Hear.) Many are led to believe that the prerogative is something peculiarly belonging to the Sovereign, and that there is an unseemliness and unfitness in commenting on the exercise of that prerogative. Now, I think that prerogatives are given to the Sovereign for the use of the people. (Great cheering.) They are great and important duties to be performed calmly, with reflection and discretion; and it is a great mistake to think none are responsible. There are Ministers that must be responsible for the act. I will make this quite clear. Suppose His Majesty thinks fit to dismiss his Ministers, he cannot remain without an Administration, and therefore he sends for some one of his subjects, and says, 'I wish to make you my Minister.'—He answers, 'I thought you had Ministers?' 'No I have dismissed them.' The reply is, 'Why have you dismissed them?' Now if the person whom he offers to make his Prime Minister thinks that an unfortunate step, he says, 'I cannot undertake to serve your Majesty, because, if I do, I shall become responsible for, and am bound to defend, acts of which I disapprove.' (Loud cheers.) There you will see that it is clear as the sun at noonday, that the succeeding Ministry, by accepting office, take on themselves to defend and be responsible for the grounds on which the preceding Ministry was dismissed." (Cheers.) Mr. Abercromby then expressed his high opinion of the talents and integrity of Lord Melbourne, and next alluded to the anomalous and unconstitutional act of intrusting the whole power of this country to one man for a period of some weeks, a precedent which, under other circumstances, might be used by others, who thereby had their objects to attain, and might, in the hands of an ambitious politician, be used for purposes most dangerous both to the monarchy itself and to the liberties of the people. For Sir R. Peel, as an individual, he had the highest respect, but that did not hinder him from expressing his opinion on the public conduct of that statesman. Sir R. Peel understood, by the feelings and opinions of the country, those of the great majority of the aristocracy, of the landholders, and of the monied interest. With them he (Mr. Abercromby) admitted that Sir Robert's opinion as the public feeling would be received with approbation; but was it in unison with the sentiments of the educated and reflecting thousands, he might almost say millions, of the country? This doctrine might be quite correct in former times, when the whole political power was in the hands of an oligarchy. But now matters had entirely changed, as the constitution gave the power to the people of giving effect to their opinion; and that they would do, he had not the slightest doubt. (Cheers. He repeated, the course which the opposite party were pursuing was fraught with fatal consequences. Then, to whom might we look as the great means of averting those dangers? He trusted to the new constituency, and to the middle classes of this country; upon whose wisdom and conduct in the struggle which was about to insue depended the safety of the country. Mr. Abercromby then expatiated upon the greater advantage of municipal reform, in so far as it brought many men into action, and identified them with that constitution, which, if not before, would then become an object for them to uphold. He then alluded to the claims of the Dissenters, and said he wished to place them, as nearly as possible, in such a situation that they might experience no inconvenience from the fact that they conscientiously differed from the established church. With regard to the church of Ireland, it was impossible to smother the defects under which it laboured. Whatever Ministry was in power, they might depend on it that the pressure from without, by Ireland, would force that question on the Legislature, session after session, and if it was not settled in a just and proper manner, would create the most serious danger to all institutions throughout the country. He was no enemy to the church—far from it: he wished to give the church a fair and honest support, but at the same time he wished church reforms both in England and Ireland, because he knew that the effect of those reforms would be to strengthen the church. At the time he first stood a candidate for the representation of this city, he had said that he did not consider it expedient to press on questions of Parliamentary reform, but that the great object was to render more permanent that which they had got. He, however, expected two questions from that general principle; one of those was the Septennial Act, to which he was an enemy, and had voted and would always vote for its repeal. (Cheers.) After deprecating the intimidation and influence of ten exercised in elections, and the degrading scenes of low sensuality and dissipation which in consequence occurred on those occasions, he said, that until elections could be carried on in a more pure, rational, and legitimate manner, he rather felt inclined against shortening the duration of Parliaments. Therefore, though he had voted, as he thought bound to do, for the repeal of the Septennial Act, still, if he had a voice in it, he certainly would not have recommended that the question should have been brought forward. In reference to the question of ballot, he wished much they could do without it, as he had a great aversion to a man exercising such an important duty in a secret manner; but if the elector, through intimidation or otherwise could not use his legitimate privilege of voting according to his conscience, he would at once adopt the ballot, without the slightest hesitation. He concluded by saying, that no feeling, could be more grateful to him than to think that in his progress through life, he might have contributed even the smallest mite to the advancement of the political, the moral, or the intellectual condition of the people, (Immense cheering.)

Mr. Knox asked whether Mr. Abercromby was prepared to advocate the measure for granting a further extension of the franchise to the people?

Mr. Abercromby.—I am not now prepared to say that it would be for the public advantage, or the public interest, that I should at present vote for an extension of the elective franchise. (Loud cheering, and partial hissing.)

Mr. Knox.—I must say that I am answered, but I am convinced it will not satisfy that body which I represent.

Mr. Peddie then asked, if Mr. Abercomby would vote for the repeal of the stamp duty on all publications, and more especially newspapers.

Mr. Abercromby answered, that he had already voted for that measure, and that he did not intend to alter his vote.

The Dean of Guild then moved that the Right Hon. James Abercromby was a fit and proper person to represent that city in Parliament, which was responded to by loud cheers.

The Lord Provost seconded the motion, and expressed no doubt of Mr. Abercromby's triumphant success.—*Times, Jan.* 3.

THE REFORMERS' BATTLE-CRY.

One of our correspondents calls upon us to furnish for the present time and the coming struggle, a rallying-cry for the Nation, as efficient in its power of uniting and animating all Reformers as our former device, "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," which proved so useful in the General Election of 1831. Before saying what this should be, let us attend to the difference of our position. In 1831, the Nation had but *one* object—to secure *the key* to all future improvements. Now, that object being accomplished, and the fruits of Reform expected, there is a branching out of important public aims; and every man is disposed to follow those especially to which he is himself, from taste, habit, interest, or accident, most attached. Thus the Nation has no longer only one, but many objects to care for; though they may all, indeed, be summed up in the general term Good Government. This is too abstract and formal for a rousing battle-cry: and so, perhaps, is another form of words by which our actual position in reference to the former struggle might be accurately expressed—"Fair Play to the Reform Act!" It strikes us, that we cannot have a better sentence for conveying the expression of a feeling in which the greatest number of persons concur—implying at the same time vigorous action in a common cause—than the short one which has already been employed several times in this journal during the last month: "Down with the Tories!" In the sense in which we use it, this sentiment imports a vast deal indeed—no less than the removal of all kinds of abuses in Church and State, and the establishment of good government for the many; for we do hold that Tory supremacy is synonymous with the conservation of abuses, and of government for the gain of a few. Our rallying-cry points to no measures of personal violence. We would not knock the Tories' brains out: we do not call upon the Reformers to take up "brickbats and bludgeons," or use their physical superiority for the corporeal injury of their adversaries. We do not call a Coercion Bill to keep the Carlton Club people from assembling together; though we believe their machinations to be unpatriotic and full of mischief. We have no wish to restrain the Tories even from doing mischief by personal duresse or bodily hardship. No, no—our motto implies nothing of the kind.

"Down with the Tories" certainly means that the Reform Act shall have fair play: which it cannot at the hands of its natural and sworn enemies.

"Down with the Tories" means a thorough Reform of the Church in Ireland. It means that the Protestant Establishment in Ireland shall be reduced to a size commensurate with the wants of the Protestant population; that the Catholics shall no longer be dragooned into the support of it; and that instead of being tithe-hunters and furious partisans, the Clergy shall be made to perform their sacred duties in outward, if not real, lowliness of mind. It means that the standing army kept up at an enormous cost for the support of the Church, shall be greatly reduced, or entirely disbanded.

"Down with the Tories" means a Reform of the Church in England. The abolition of sinecures and pluralities, the more righteous distribution of clerical revenues, the restriction of Bishops and spiritual persons to spiritual matters is implied in the overthrow of the Tories; who have ever been the upholders of abuses and oppression in the Church.

"Down with the Tories" means equal rights to the Dissenters of all classes; their admission to the national seminaries of education; and the entire removal of the minor grievances connected with the registration of births and the performance of the marriage and funeral services.

"Down with the Tories" means the abolition of Church-rates and the just commutation of Tithes.

"Down with the Tories" means the thorough purging of the Corporations, and the abolition of the self-elective system. Never will those sinks of pollution, the English and Irish Corporations be cleansed by the Tories. On the subserviency and corruption of the corporate bodies the Duke and his men mainly rely for the return of Borough Members at the ensuing election. With scarcely an exception, the Corporations throughout England and Ireland (our canny friends in North Britain lost no time after the Great Bill was carried in obtaining the reform of *their* municipal system) are the enslaved tools of Tory Peers. Men who could not get credit for a guinea are allowed to domineer over the most wealthy and reputable of their fellow townsmen. To this system the Tories are warmly attached, and no wonder. *Their* overthrow then, is the necessary preliminary to Corporation Reform.

"Down with the Tories" means the spread of information among all classes. The Tory maxim has always been, that ignorance and political slavery must flourish or fall together; that the people must be ignorant, or Tories cannot be safe; and therefore that the masses must be taught as little as possible, and that little such as will perpetuate Tory domination.

"Down with the Tories" means the removal of those restrictions on the interchange of commodities which prevent the industrious from carrying the product of their labour to the best market, and check the growth and manufacture of things necessary and useful to mankind.

"Down with the Tories" means cheap justice. In England, justice is generally out of the reach of all but the wealthy. It is proverbially ruinous to go to law. Hence numberless oppressions are never redressed. The late Government made an effort to establish cheap courts of justice, but the Tory Oligarchy beheld in the attempt an attack on their "right divine to govern wrong;" so they crushed it.

"Down with the Tories" means economy and retrenchment. The Army never will be reduced materially as long as Wellington, Hardinge, Hill, Ellenborough, Goulburn, and the rest, are allowed to sway the national councils; or as long as a system hostile to the welfare of the many is to be kept up at all hazards. It is only by the army that there is any chance of supporting the Tory system; and therefore the military are to be pampered and flattered as the Prætorian guards of old, or the Turkish Janissaries. A patriotic and paternal Government might safely dispense with a large standing army: it is essential, and always has been, to the continuance of the Tory system of misrule.

"Down with the Tories" means "Down with jobbing." There is no chance of a reduction of the Pensions-list or the abolition of Sinecures from the Tories. The Duke will soon find a successor to Mrs. Arbuthnot, and to his late mother, Lady Mornington. The old system of Colonial jobbing will soon again be in full force. There will be more Peels for Australia and more Somersets for the Cape. The Diplomatic service will again be illustrated with the Londonderrys and Cowleys. Lord Ellenborough may reasonably expect an augmentation of his sinecure.

"Down with the Tories" means cheap Newspapers, the amendment of the Libel Law, the repeal of the Six Acts, the liberty to speak and write the *truth* of public men.

We may continue these definitions; space now fail us. Enough, however, has been indicated to show the capabilities, and warrant the adoption of the battle-cry, "Down with the Tories!"—*Spectator.*

WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.

The following is a copy of the reply of the House of Assembly to the speech of his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo:—

"May it please your Excellency,

"We thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the session; and for the considerations which have induced your Excellency to call us together at a period earlier than usual.

"We fully acknowledge that nothing tends more to the improvement of the people than a due and speedy administration of justice, and we beg to assure your Excellency, that we will at all times be ready to give our best attention to such establishments as may have for their object the advancement of civilization.

"We concur with your Excellency in thinking it desirable that a power should be vested in the Executive to issue special commissions for the trial of criminals, in cases where immediate investigation, and consequent punishment, may be considered advantageous.

"The recommendation of your Excellency with regard to the militia laws shall meet with our most serious consideration, and such alterations be made as will tend to adapt them both to the present and approaching condition of the great mass of the population.

"The act of the last session, authorizing the establishment of places of confinement with tread-mills is one which we feel satisfied will prove beneficial, and the House are convinced that to the pressure of the times, and to the short period that has elapsed since the passing of the act, are to be attributed the delay which may have taken place in some of the parishes in carrying its provisions into effect.

"The House fully appreciate the exertions which your Excellency has used in endeavouring to render the police efficient and useful.

"The insufficiency in number of the special magistrates has unquestionably been the source of great evil. Offences have been committed, which from the difficulty and delay in obtaining the attendance of the magistrate have been passed over, and impunity has produced its natural consequence—increase of crime. We regret to add our conviction that the conduct of some of those persons in the administration of justice has not tended to diminish the difficulties of our situation.

"We thank your Excellency for the assurance given of the police accounts for the last four months being laid before us. A proper provision for the ordinary expenses of the island, consistent with the distresses and impoverished state of our constituents, we trust we may be able to make.

"When your Excellency took leave of us in the month of July last, we earnestly joined your Excellency in the hope that the slaves, on gaining their freedom, would have gained also the virtues of freemen, and have lost the vices of slaves; this, however, was but a hope, not sufficiently strong to dispel those gloomy anticipations which had taken possession of our minds, with regard to the great change in the state of the labouring population, and which have been most painfully realized. We regret to say that neither in the present state, nor in the future prospects of the colony, can we see any cause of congratulation—but the contrary! It is true that no blood has been shed, but the reluctance shown by the negro population to labour, even during the limited legal hours—their almost universal refusal to work in their own time for wages—their daily increasing insubordination, and impatience of restraint—all combine too plainly to show that neither property nor life can be long safe, unless speedy and effectual remedies are applied."

To which his Excellency replied as follows:—

"Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I receive with much satisfaction your address, and thank you for your readiness to meet my views on the various points which I have suggested for your consideration.

"With regard to the erection of places of confinement with treadmills, I have merely to say, you have in your wisdom deemed that they were necessary, in which I fully concur. That the expense may be inconvenient to some parishes I feel with much regret. The motive which induces me to press the matter on you is the consideration that more injury will be done to the essential interests of the parish by the want of this salutary, and I may add necessary, mode of enforcing labour, and the maintenance of good order, than by the expenses of their erection.

"My own feelings on the subject of the insufficiency of the number of special magistrates so thoroughly accord with your own, that I feel no remark to be necessary, except that I have embraced every opportunity which has been afforded me of appointing such fit and properly qualified persons as have offered to undertake those duties without salary; and had the means of remuneration been within my reach, I would have availed myself of them to increase the establishment to such an extent as would have rendered it efficient. My first official representation after my arrival here was on this subject, and the changes in the administration of affairs at home have probably been the cause of my not having as yet received positive instruction; but as I know the matter to be now under the anxious consideration of his Majesty's Government, I trust that means will be soon placed at my disposal which will enable me to remedy this evil.

"I observe with regret, that in your opinion the conduct of some of the special magistrates has not tended to the diminution of the difficulties of our new position. On this I beg to say that it is possible some mistakes may have been made; they had no precedent to guide them, and each person gave his own interpretation of the law. Any case of partiality which has been represented to me has met my most severe reprobation. I always have been, and always will be, ready carefully to investigate any specific charge brought against any individual, so as to apply the proper remedy, if substantiated.

Mr. Thomas Liddell, second son of Lord Ravensworth, has, we hear, been appointed Secretary to the new Russian Embassy, by the Marquis of Londonderry.—*Durham Chronicle.*

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No.* 1 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*